The Bloomfield Record.

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VOL XV. [NEW SERIES] NO. 37. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Township Committee was held on Monday night. All the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Henry Schelland, work on Montgomery street bridge, carting, $6 75; Fred G. Hapward, painting signs for public grounds, $3.60; E. D. Ackerman, connecting fountain at the Centre with sewer, $22; E. D. Ackerman, house connection for J. D. Cooper, $24; A. H. Olmsted, maps and surveys, $49; M. J. Callahan, sidewalk grading, district 2, $21.59; M. J. Callahan, sidewalk grading, district 4, $99.85; M. J. Callahan, sidewalk construction, total, $449.86; L. B. Harrison, poor account, $41.16; Chas. Murray & Sons, poor account, $18.75; S. A Andrews, meat for poor house, $24.58; Mountainside Hospital Association, for the care of Isaac Courter, $51.86; Charles Murray & Sons, coal for Hose No. 2, $10; Gamewell Fire Alarm, $13.28; Music for Firemen's Inspection, Sept. 25th, $45; Werner & Cogan, repairs Phoenix Hose House, $16.50; R. N. Dodd, horse hire, Fire Department, $113; Thos. Flannary, expressage, $3.50; Gustav Bruett, erecting fire alarm pole, $4; Victor Weden, Janitor, Hose Co. No. 2, $6; A. H. Olmsted, maps and sundries, $25 70; A. C. Marr, for Commissioners of Appeal, $18; Constable John V. Smith, subpoenas, $3.10; Bloomfield National Bank, sewer account, $3600.50; Colored Home for aged, care of Mrs. Pierson, per agreement, $75; C. H. Halfpenny, witness fees, grade crossing $5.

Mr. Fisher reported that he had investigated Mr. Murray's complaint concerning the grade and water at the entrance of his coal yard on Fremont street, and that he would place the road in good condition for $50, Mr. Murray was present and said that he would repair the road and drain the water to the canal so that there would be no more trouble, this would cost him more than $50, but he was willing to macadmize the road.

The work was ordered done under the supervision of the Road Committee.

Mr. Gilbert referred to the condition of Belleville Avenue to the cemetery, from Broad street. Something should be done to put this section of road in good condition. Referred to the Road Committee with power.

A communication was received from Frank L. Snedeker, requesting the Committee to take some action in regard to the dead elm tree in front of his residence on Oakland Ave. Mr. Haskell said there were about fifty such elm trees about the town that should be removed. Mr. Stout said the owners of the property should remove them.

Mr. Gilbert called attention to the dangerous condition of the elm tree at the corner of Broad and Liberty streets. Referred to the Sidewalk Committee.

Counsel Halfpenny will give an opinion on the tree question very soon.

Mr. Lawrence reported that the sidewalk work has been completed for the year.

The election of Jules Magdry as a member of Essex Hook and Ladder Company was approved.

Charles L. Pilger, of Fairview, asked the Committee if it was permissible to use tin cans, broken bottles and old rags for the construction of sidewalks, a resident of Orchard stree, having usedsuch material for the repair of the sidewalk in front of his residence.

The Committee said it was a violation of the ordinance to throw such things into the street, and it was referred to the police department.

Mr. Pilger also complained of the sidewalk on Berkeley Avenue, Fairview, where the owner dumps broken glass, crockery, cans etc. Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Foster reported that the trustees of the Baptist Church objected to the placing of poles for the fire alarm wires in front of the church property. Mr. Stout, to overcome this obstacle, kindly offered the use of his premises for the placing of the poles.

The Legal Committee reported that Judge Depue had dismissed the appeal of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad against the township ordinance, compelling the company to erect gates at the grade crossings in the town.

A communication was received from the Bloomfield Cadet Corps requesting an appropriation of $20 to purchase ammunition for their annual inspection and parade on Election Day. The Clerk was directed to notify the Corps that there was no fund available for such a purpose.

Mr. Fisher reported that the Orange Water Company had failed to pay any attention to repeated notices to repair Upper Broad Street where the Company had put down a water main, and left a ridge in the road.

Superintendent W. U. Oakes said that Superintendent Olcott promised to do the work several weeks ago.

The Committee directed Mr. Oakes to go ahead with the work and the cost will be deducted from the Water Company's bill.

Superintendent Oakes said that the Consolidated Traction Company was drawing water from the fire hydrants instead of using the regular sprinkling stands. The clerk was instructed to notify the Company that it was violating a township ordinance and that the practice must be discontinued.

The only bid received for the Belleville Avenue sewer was from P. H. Harrison & Sons. After some discussion it was referred to the Sewer Committee and Counsel. There will be laid 737 feet of 10 inch pipe and 841 feet of 8 inch pipe. The bid from Harrison & Sons was much higher than their last contract price.

At 9.45 P. M., the Committee went into executive session to consider the opinion of Counsel Halfpenny in regard to the Assessors' salaries. Their salaries had been fixed by ordinance of the Committee at $300 each.

The Assessors claim that their salaries were fixed by the Legislature and that the Township Committee had no discretion in the matter.

Supreme Court to Decide.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, Judge Depue in the Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal which the Erie Railroad had made from an ordinance passed by the Bloomfield and Franklin Town Committees. This ordinance required the road to place guard gates and flagmen at certain grade crossings.

The right to pass such an ordinance was given to the townships by the last Legislature, through the efforts of Assemblyman Alfred F. Skinner, who appeared for the Bloomfield authorities. Mr. Skinner was prompted to introduce the bill by the Avondale horror, several people having lost their lives when their carriage was struck by a train.

After the bill had been introduced, an amendment was hitched on to it. This amendment gave the railroad companies the right to appeal from any ordinances of the kind which might be passed.

The appeal to the court in this case was made by Cortlandt Parker, counsel for the company. Both sides were fully heard by the Judge, who then rendered a lengthy decision, in which he held that the Legislature had no right to give to the Court the power to determine an appeal in such matters. The Judge, however, allowed a writ of certiorari, under which the ordinance and other contested questions in the matter will be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Lodge Notes.

The Rank of Esquire was conferred on one candidate in Eureka Lodge, Knights of Pythias, on Tuesday night. Brother John Simpson, a member of the Order from New York State, was reported sick at his home on Bloomfield Avenue. The Relief Committee were instructed to attend to the sick Brother. In Good and Welfare there were songs and recitations by several of the members. The Ranks of Esquire and Knight will be conferred next Tuesday night.

Excelsior Lodge No. 2342, Knights of Honor, held their regular meeting on Wednesday night in Central Building. After the business of the Lodge had been transacted, Past Dictator Thomas Monk in a few well chosen remarks presented Willis H. Cadmus, who had been reporter of this lodge for thirteen years, with a handsome bound volume entitled "Views of the World." Brother Cadmus responded. Dictator Charles H. Philbrick then presented Brother Cadmus with a gold watch and chain of neat pattern, and suitably inscribed in recognition of faithful service rendered to Excelsior Lodge. The surprise was complete. Brother Cadmus thanked the Brothers of the Lodge for their kindness. Past Supreme Dictator Samuel Klotz, of Newark, was present and addressed the Lodge. There were also present Past Grand Dictator Burke of Paterson and Baker of Newark. Refreshments were served after which there were songs and recitations by the members. J. Fred Berstecher has been elected Reporter of this Lodge. Willis H. Cadmus intends to leave for Lexington, Nebraska, next Monday, where he will engage in business with his brother. He was born in Bloomfield and has always been a resident of this place.

The alarm from box 47, at 12.30 P. M., yesterday, called the fire department out for a lively blaze at the house No. 237 Broad St., accupied by Charles F. Bennett and family, and owned by the N. Y. & G. L. Railroad. Sparks from a locomotive set fire to the shingle roof of the rear extension. Damage about $100.

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

His Arraignment of the Democratic Bosses for their Misrule.

"There is no safety for the People of this State until without respect of Party they rise and destroy the Democratic Party, as thus organized, utterly."

Hon. John W. Griggs, in the opening speech that he made in the campaign, gave a full history of the political methods and machinery by which honest government and popular rights have been perverted in New Jersey under the name and rule of Democratic administration. Without publishing at length the already-familiar and undisputed facts of misrule and usurpation, as Mr. Griggs places them clearly before his hearers, independent voters will be interested to read the extracts following, which indicate conclusively that confidence in the Republican candidate cannot be misplaced, if words and pledges when clearly expressed count for anything. In the speech referred to Mr. Griggs spoke in part as follows:

We do not propose to indulge in abuse or vituperation of the opposing candidate. We shall rely upon the record of the party that we oppose and upon the sincerity of our own promises and upon that respect and good faith which we hope to inspire in the people in this State toward the Republican party and its candidates. While we shall not indulge in any improper reflections upon the candidate of the other party, it will be necessary, in the interests of truth and justice and good government to expose with fearlessness and with thoroughness all the record of the Democratic administration in this State for the last eleven years, by which it has brought the fair name of New Jersey into disrepute and has rendered the Democratic party, as an organization, a source and an object of shame to the respectable members of that party.

I want it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold responsible all the members of the Democratic party for the abuse that I shall proclaim. We recognize the fact that there has always been a large minority of that party that disagreed with the policy of its leaders; that were protesting, aye, fighting against the ruinous course they were pursuing, that were endeavoring to nominate better men, to bring about better counsels, and to prevent the mad rush of those who were bent upon seizing merely political and personal spoils. Even our opponents admit that there are good and bad Democrats. Wasn't it the chairman of the Democratic State Committee only the other day who said that he and his fellows were going to retire, and let the angels run this campaign? Of course he referred to angel Democrats, and he thereby divided them into two classes—the class that had been running things while he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the class that had been excluded from running things while he was that chairman.

Now, the downfall of the Democratic party in New Jersey is due to a long course of events that began right here in Hudson county. Somewhere back—half a decade or more ago, the Democratic managers in this county took lessons of the Tammany Democrats in New York for the purpose of learning how to manufacture and increase majorities; and after they had studied for a little while in the Tammany school they were able to say, in the language of Shylock, "the villany you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard with me but that I better the instruction."

. . . . . .

And thus we find that the Democratic legislatures that gathered at Trenton adopted a new method of legislation. According to the constitutional method that prevailed in this State, the Legislature would pass a bill and send it to the Governor and ask him to assent to it. But by the system which they put into practice they first took all their bills to the Governor and asked his assent to them, and if he said "all right" they took them and passed them. Legislation became a farce; it became a mere power to register, first the will of the great Democratic bosses of the State—who number only four or five or half a dozen—and then in the next place, it became merely the machine to register the will of the smaller bosses in the different counties upon small local matters that pertained to them; and then again it became merely a machine, a manufactory, to turn out laws whereby new places were to be created, new salaries fixed, new opportunities afforded for hungry politicians to get their hands into the treasury. So that we can point to over 200 laws passed by Democratic Legislatures within three years for no other purpose than to afford political meat and drink to those that made up the peculiar ring which were represented in Trenton.

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The Democratic party in this State can never occupy the honorable position before the people of this State and the people of the United States that it once occupied until it has got the courage, the manhood, and the repentance to stand up and admit that it attempted to steal the victory of the people. When it, by force, through a minority, took and held possession of the Senate Chamber, it committed an outrage against the rights of the people of this State.

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The people want a party that will set its face toward the right and keep it there. We don't mean in this campaign to be led astray from the discussion of the issues. They are for honest administration in the civil affairs of the State; they mean retrenchment, they mean reform—reform thoroughly. We mean greater simplicity in legislation and government; we mean that the government of the State as to its penal-charitable and educational institutions, shall no longer be administered on a partisan basis, but on a merely business basis. And I say to you that if I become Governor of this State the best reason for the removal of any man charged with the administration of the penal, the charitable or the educational institution of the State, that can be given; the best reason for his non appointment or his removal, will be the fact that he is trying to make politics out of them.

Politics has its legitimate sphere. Every party has a right within certain limits to endeavor to maintain and support itself—not for its own benefit, but for the benefit of the whole people. And so, if, as a Republican, and I am one, I shall favor or support the Republican party, it is only because I think that only through that party the people of this State, aye of this nation, can be given better, sounder, safer, honester, wiser government.

. . . . . .

Now, my friends, this is the people's fight. The people are behind me in this contest. I feel it. It comes to me from every quarter. They demand that the reformation of affairs in this State shall extend to the executive chair; they don't want to see the affairs of this State or the administration of its affairs dictated or filled by men that have been largely responsible for the condition of affairs which I have so briefly depicted.

New Jersey is a State famed, once famed for its quick and impartial justice; famed for its great jurists, famed for its great Governors, famed for its strong sterling men, famed for its honest simplicity and its devotion to good government. Recently it has departed from that line. It has lost a part of its glory, at least its glory has been dimmed. We want to restore New Jersey to the proud position that she once occupied; to the position that she occupied when Charles Olden was her Governor, when Joel Parker was her Governor, when Jos. D. Bedle, your fellow-citizen, was her Governor.

. . . . . .

Why, my friends, do you remember that when this Democratic oligarchy that ruled this State was almost fearful in its power, almost supreme in its ascendancy, do you remember that such men as Theodore Runyon, Henry S. Little and Joseph D. Bedle, did not count for any more in its councils than the poorest Republican amongst us to-night? What have such men as those to do with the success of this Democratic oligarchy? They were spurned, they were ruled out of the party councils. You people know that here as well as I. Never, as I said before, can New Jersey safely expect to resume her proper position of pride and glory until she has thoroughly purged herself from the control of this particular band of Democratic conspirators.

Now, my friends, the battle is before us. The lines are drawn; the issues have been stated. Let's all stand together on this platform—honesty in civil government, retrenchment and reform—and if we do that, I think the Republican party of this State will be able to give to the people such an administration as they desire. If I am at the head of it I certainly will pledge my utmost endeavor to see that all matters coming within my charge are administered only for the welfare of the people of the State of New Jersey.

Foot Ball.

Next Saturday the Orange Athletic Club will line up against the Princeton University eleven at the Orange oval, Grove St., East Orange, at 3.30 o'clock. The coaching of each week is putting the Athletic Club team in better condition physically and in team work, so that their work against Princeton should show better form in many ways. It has always been a fact that Orange has played finer foot ball against the Tigers than against any of the large college teams, and this season should not be an exception to the rule. Last year Orange had the proud destinction of making a touch down against Princeton, and they will make every effort to repeat the trick. Captain Oliver is fast getting into condition again after his injury of two weeks ago and will doubtless play the entire game, as will all those who have been injured unless mishaps occur during the week. The Orange team will be made up in this way:

Coyne and Koehler, right end; Mentzer and Kemble, quarter back; Hopkins and Fielder, left half back; Millard and Cuming, right half back; Dyer and Bird, full back; Stillman and Mohor, center; Oliver, left guard; Uffenheimer, left tackle; Callamore, left end; Buell, right guard; Marshall and Hutchinson, right tackle.

Electric Lights.

A special meeting of the Township Committee was held last Friday night, to consider the question of electric lights for Bloomfield.

Messrs. Schoeber and Conklin of New York, the two gentlemen who applied for a franchise were present and explained to the Committee, the system and prices for electric lights, both arc and incandescent. Mr. Schoeber proposed to light the town for $12000 a year, the lights to burn all night. Mr. Conklin said his price for lights to burn until 1 A. M., would be about $9650 a year.

Mr. Powers favored the call for a public meeting of citizens to discuss the question of lights.

Mr. Stout was of the opinion that this system would involve a greater amount of public expenditure of money than gas.

There are now 448 gas lamps in use, costing per light per year, burning until one o'clock A. M.

Mr. Gilbert offered a motion to postpone further discussion and, that the Chairman of the Lighting Committee procure maps for each member and to meet again when they had made an investigation of the subject.

Mr. Gilbert received a letter from Dr. William R. Broughton, requesting the extension of the water main through Church Street, from Elm Street to the First Presbyterian church. It was referred to the Water Committee, with power to put in another hydrant if necessary.

"I was troubled with headache and dizziness but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have found relief and it has also cured me of pimples on the face." L. Hinrichsen, 97 Schalk St., Newark, N. J.

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OR

Living Pictures of the Civil War.

An illustrated description of the Stirring Events of the War, arranged and produced by Miss Ida K. Hinds of New York, assisted by THE BLOOMFIELD CADET CORPS and others.

At Central Hall,

BLOOMFIELD,

Wednesday Eve. Oct. 23

AND

Friday Eve. Oct. 25.

Admission Each Evening, 50 Cents

Tickets for sale by the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, can be exchanged for reserved seat tickets at Wood's Drug Store on and after Saturday, Oct. 19.

Tenth Annual Statement of the Essex County Building & Loan Association.

Receipts.

To Balance (Oct. 10, 1894)	$ 200.67
" Dues,	49,738.31
" Interest,	14,460.73
" Loans paid off,	26,170.00
" Premiums,	852.47
" Fines,	267.22
" Tax,	128.42
" Rent,	204.40
" Insurance,	19.00
	$92,041.22

Disbursements.

By Loans on Bond and Mort.	$42,110.85
" " " Dues paid in,	2,878.85
" Withdrawals,	28,625.02
" Expense,	695.78
" Insurance,	37.40
" Tax,	20.38
" Protested Check,	39.42
" Balance,	17,633.52
	$92,041.22

Assets.

Loans on Bond and Mort.	$357,900.00
" " Dues paid in,	5,330.00
Property bought under foreclosure,	2,562.57
Tax Account,	65.37
Interest Due,	1,540.12
Fines,	88.31
Delinquent Dues,	983.65
Expense Account,	427.26
Insurance Account,	17.60
Balance in Bank,	17,633.52
	$285,848.40

Liabilities.

Due Borrowers,				$14,747.59
Advance Payments,				105.10
271	Shares,	I Series	Stock,	47,718.19
110	"	II	"	18,250.57
280	"	III	"	40,287.57
321½	"	IV	"	39,259.77
281	"	V	"	28,377.99
236½	"	VI	"	19,618.08
363	"	VII	"	23,391.45
349½	"	VIII	"	16,986.68
644½	"	IX	"	21,477.46
498½	"	X	"	9,776.79
944	"	XI	"	5,862.24
				$285,848.40

MEMORANDA.

						Withdrawal Value.	Am't Paid in.	
No. of Shares	1st Series	271	Value on Books per Share,			$176.07	$170.46	$120.00
" "	3d "	110	"	"	"	165.93	160.74	114.00
" "	3d "	280	"	"	"	143.88	135 50	102.00
" "	4th "	321½	"	"	"	122.13	112.48	90.00
" "	5th "	281	"	"	"	101.00	91.80	78.00
" "	6th "	236½	"	"	"	82.98	74.46	66.00
" "	7th "	363	"	"	"	64.44	59.00	54.00
" "	8th "	349½	"	"	"	48.69	44.97	42.00
" "	9th "	644½	"	"	"	33 32	31.17	30.00
" "	10th "	498½	"	"	"	19.00	18.00	18.00
" "	11th "	944	"	"	"	6.21	6.00	6.00

Total No. Shares, 4299½.

Number of Shareholders, 578.

CHARLES L. SEIBERT, Treasurer.

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S. PELOUBET,

326 Glenwood Avenue,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

To Taxpayers of the Borough of Glen Ridge.

In view of the action of the tax officers of the township of Bloomfield in illegally assessing property within the limits of the Borough of Glen Ridge, and distributing tax bills for such taxes, it becomes proper for me as Collector of taxes for the Borough, to warn all property owners in Glen Ridge to disregard these illegal tax bills. Payment to the collector of Bloomfield will be of no avail against the taxes assessed by the Borough for the year 1895. As this action on the part of the township s without legal excuse, legal proceedings should be at once instituted to set it aside.

FRANK S. BENSON,
Collector of Taxes, Borough of Glen Ridge.
September 20, 1895.

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What shall the choice be? The happiest thought for a suitable present may be suggested to you here. The ideas are the best that competent sales-people of exceptional taste can make—much better than the haphazard choosing so many people try to be satisfied with.

Cutlery,

Cut Glass,

Silverware.

More sorts, more prettiness than at any previous time. And prices are pared to the core.

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